Project Report on
"SOCIAL SURVEY OF VILLAGE SHANISHINGNAPUR"

Submitted to,
Department of Biotechnology,
Government of India
Under
DBT Star College Scheme

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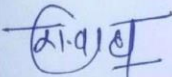Sonai Tal-Newasa Dist. –Ahmednagar.

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MULA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
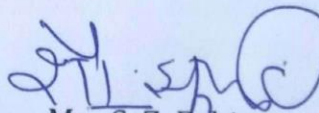ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCECOLLEGE,
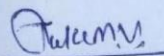SONAI, TAL — NEWASA, DIST. — AHMEDNAGAR

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in the dissertation entitled

"SOCIAL SURVEY OF VILLAGE SHANISHINGNAPUR"

Sumitted by Mr. TemakSanket, Pandit Nilesh, Darade Suraj, Jadhav Santosh, Barde Dipak, Gade Omkar, Kardile Kiran, Darandale Vrushabh Under DBT Scheme, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India is carried out under my supervision and guidance at the Department of Geography ,Mula Education Society's, Arts, Commerce and Science college, Sonai, Tal- Newasa Dist. Ahmednagar, during the academic year 2019-2020.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work done in this thesis entitled "SOCIAL SURVEY OF VILLAGE SHANISHINGNAPUR" is submitted to Department of Geography, MES, Arts, Commerce and Science College Sonai. This project is completed under the DBT Star College Scheme and the supervision of Dr. R.V. Wagh The works is original and not submitted in part or full by me or any other to this or any other University.

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CHAPTER I

"SOCIAL SURVEY OF VILLAGE SHANISHINGNAPUR"

INTRODUCTION OF SHANISHINGNAPUR:

Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State in respect of area, popularly known as "Nagar". It is situated in the central part of the State in upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin and lies between north latitudes 18°19' and 19°59' and east longitudes 73°37' and 75°32' and falls in parts of Survey of India degree sheets 47 E, 47 I, 47 M, 47 J and 47 N. It is bounded by Nashik district in the north, Aurangabad and Beed districts to the east, Osmanabad and Solapur districts to the south and Pune and Thane districts to the west. The district has a geographical area of 17114 sq. km., which is 5.54% of the total State area. The district is well connected with capital City Mumbai & major cities in Maharashtra by Road and Railway. As per the land use details (2011), the district has an area of 134 sq. km. occupied by forest. The gross cultivable area of district is 15097 sq.km,whereas net area sown is 11463 sq.km.

Shanishingnapur is a Village in Nevasa Taluka in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra State, India. It belongs to Khandesh and Northern Maharashtra region. It belongs to Nashik Division. It is located 37 KM towards North from District head quarters Ahmednagar. 20 KM from Nevasa. 248 KM from State capital Mumbai Shanishingnapur Pin code is 414105 and postal head office is Sonai (Ahmednagar). Sonai(3 KM) , Kangoni (5 KM) , Hingoni (5 KM) , Zapwadi (6 KM) , Landewadi (6 KM) are the nearby Villages to. Shanishingnapur is surrounded by Rahuri Taluka towards west, Ahmednagar Taluka towards South, Shanishingnapur Taluka towards North Nagar Taluka towards South. Rahuri , Ahmednagar , Shrirampur , Pathardi are the near by Cities to Shanishingnapur

This Place is in the border of the Ahmednagar District and Aurangabad District District. Aurangabad District District Gangapur is North towards this place. The remains of a multilevel settlement dating from the Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages have been discovered at Navasa. Excavations were conducted by H. D. Sankalia in the 1950s and by G. Karve-Corvinus in 1967. Nevasa's Aeneolithic layer reveals a settled agricultural culture characterized in the second millennium B.C. by implements (elongated plates) similar to those of the Harappa civilization.

Newasa is also famous as sasurvadi (in laws) of Lord Khandoba, The First wife of Lord Khandoba is from Newasa bk name Mahalasa so khandoba is called Mhalasakant. Due to this pavitra sthal Sant Dnyaneshwar selected this place to write the world-famous grantha "Dnyaneshwari" "Bhawarthdipika" a commentary on Bhagavad Gita, popularly known as "Dnyaneshwari". Saint Dnyaneshwar wrote a Dnyaneshwari in Nevasa beside a pole which is still there. Every year palkhi of Dnyaneshwari is taken to Pandharpur during ashadi ekadashi.

Mata Laxmi Temple is famous called Varkhedai in village Varkhed, Big Jatra is famous near about 7 to 10 lake people comes there Chaitra vaidyapanchami for three days Chabina ceremony held there.

Moryachinchore is a famous village in Newasa Taluka. The More dynasty ruled the village for about 2,000 years. A royal temple of the More dynasty is Pohahicha Mahadev.

In Nevasa there is also a famous village called sukali also known as Gundwadi. In Gundwadi, there is a temple of Shakambhari devi. There is beautiful temple of lord shiva(Trivenishwar Mahadev Temple) in nearby village called Sureshnagar(Handinimgaon) .

A village is a clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town (although the word is often used to describe both hamlets and smaller towns), with a population typically ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand. Though villages are often located in rural areas, the term urban village is also applied to certain urban neighborhoods. Villages are normally permanent, with fixed dwellings; however, transient villages can occur. Further, the dwellings of a village are fairly close to one another, not scattered broadly over the landscape, as a dispersed settlement.The old village of India

In the past, villages were a usual form of community for societies that practice subsistence agriculture, and also for some non-agricultural societies. In Great Britain, a hamlet earned the right to be called a village when it built a church.[1] In many cultures, towns and cities were few, with only a small proportion of the population living in them. The Industrial Revolution attracted people in larger numbers to work in mills and factories; the concentration of people caused many villages to grow into towns and cities. This also enabled specialization of labor and crafts, and development of many trades. The trend of urbanization continues, though not always in connection with industrialization. Historically homes were situated together for sociability and defense, and land surrounding the living quarters was farmed. Traditional fishing villages were based on artisan fishing and located adjacent to fishing grounds.

1.1 DATA SOURCES:-

This fieldwork is based on firsthand experience information. The data has been collected by primary method but covid 19 effect we are used secondary method and take information census 2011 district handbook, GramSwachhata Abhiyan report Grampanchayat office Shanishingnapur ,shani tempel office.

1.2 METHODOLOGY - For collect data to secondary sources and take information in number of households in Shanishingnapur and demographic data, economic activity.

The secondary data has been used for preparing report. To analyze the result, cartographic methods like Bar graph, Pie chart, and line graph has been used. The GPS and GIS Software are used for Mapping.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:-

Aims and Objective of our village survey are as follows,

- To Study the physical characteristics of study area.
- To study the demographic, social and economic characteristics of study area.
- To observe the type, pattern of settlement and morphology of study area.
- To find out the problem of study area and to give solution on it.

1.4 SURVEY:

Site surveys are inspections of an area where work is proposed, to gather information for a design or an estimate to complete the initial tasks required for an outdoor activity. It can determine a precise location, access, best orientation for the site and the location of obstacles. The type of site survey and the best practices required depend on the nature of the project. Examples of projects requiring a preliminary site survey include urban construction, specialized construction (such as the location for a telescope) and wireless network design.

1.5 STUDY AREA:

The village has no doors. No theft ever occurs here, as the Lord Shani, the guardian deity of the village is always there to mete out instant punishment" so claim the residents of Shanishingnapur and this claim has become its claim to

fame. Unlike other pilgrimage centers, devotees here can perform puja or abhishek or other religious rituals themselves.
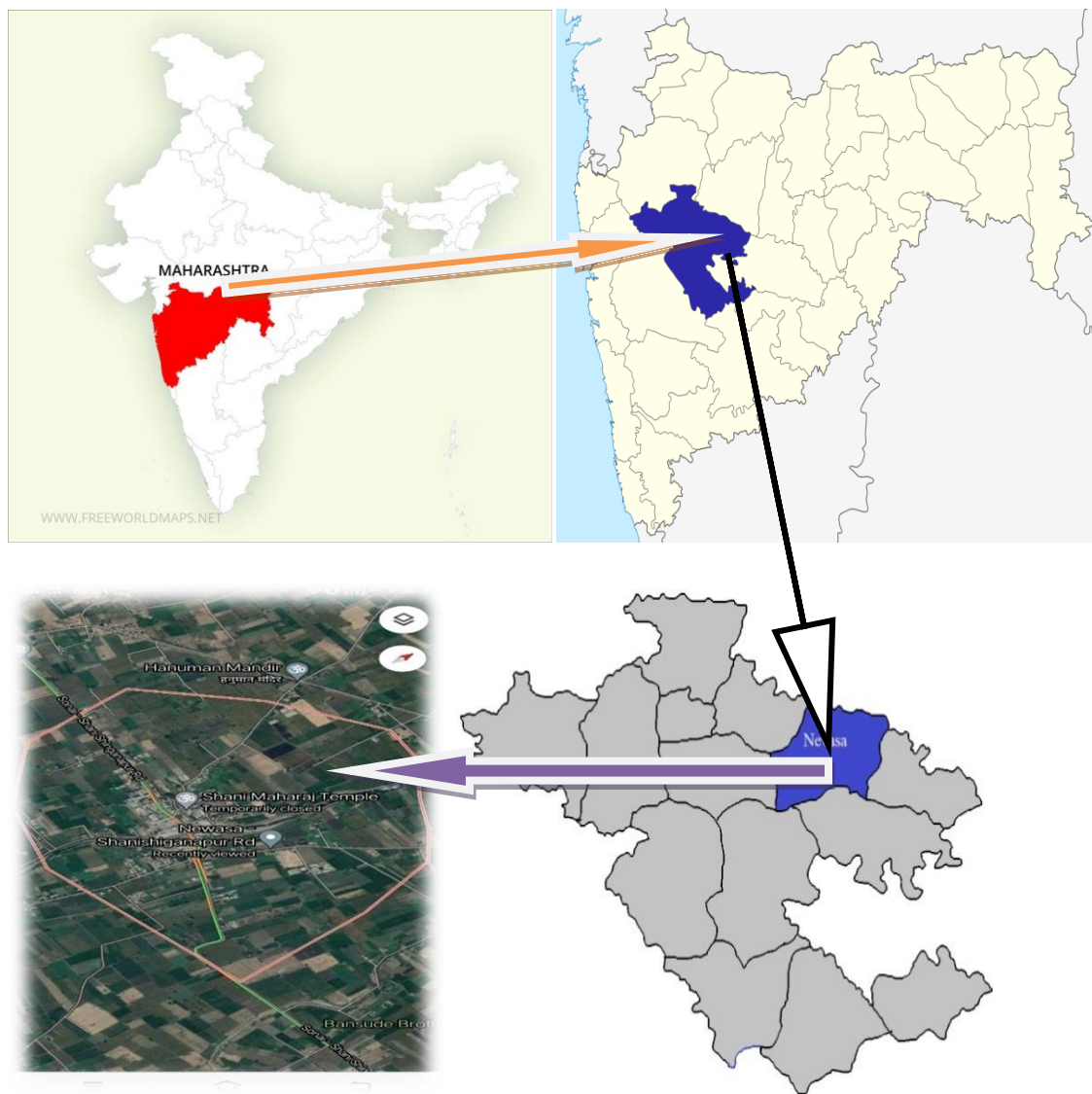
Fig.1.1 Location Map of Study Area

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CHAPTER II

PHYSICAL SETING OF STUDY REGION

There are various land forms in Ahmednagar district. There are hilly off-shoots of the Sahyadries in the western part of he district. They are called Kalsubai, Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad hill ranges. Kalsubai, the highest peak in the Sahyadries, lies in Ahmednagar district. Harishchandragad, Ratangad, Kulang and Ajuba are some other peaks in the district. We see the Vita ghat on the way to Randha falls and the Chandanpuri ghat on the Pune-Sangamner road.

If we consider the physical setup of Ahmednagar district we see that there are three physical divisions

Western Hilly Region

Central Plateau Region

The region of northern and southern plains Western Hilly Region:

Akole taluka and of Sangamner taluka are included in this region. The hill ranges of Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad lie in this region and various high peaks are found in the same region. Kalsubai of height of 5427 feet, the highest peak in the Sahyadries, lies in this Region.

Central Plateau Region: Parner and Ahmednagar talukas and parts of Sangamner, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas are included in this region.

The Region of Northern and Southern plains: This region includes northern Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Newasa, Shevgaon and Pathardi talukas this is the region of the Godavari and the Pravara river basins. Parts of the southern talukas of Shrigonda, Karjat, and Jamkhed are also included in this physical division. This region covers basins of the Ghod, Bhima and the Sina rivers.

2.1 DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF SHANISHINGNAPUR:

Ahmednagar district some men river is belong Newasa tahsil like that Godavari, Mula, Pravara and his supported small river. Small rivers and canal of Mula dam.

2.2 SOIL DISTRIBUTION:

The soil of the Ahmednagar District can broadly be classified into three groups viz., black or kali, red or tambat and laterite and the gray of inferior quality locally known as barad.

2.3 CLIMATE REGIONOF STUDY

The climate of the Ahmednagar district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The year can be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to the first week of season of June. The south-west monsoon season is from the second week of June till the end of September while October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. In Maharashtra, Ahmednagar District is known as drought-prone area. The rainfall in this District is uncertain and is unequally distributed. 72 The rainfall in the Eastern talukas of Akole and Sangamner talukas is comparatively highest than other talukas. But it is not regular. The Shevgaon, Pathardi, Ahmednagar, Parner and Jamkhed talukas are considered to be rainfed talukas. The average rainfall of the district in the year 2001 was 566 m.m. Normally; the district receives rains from June to September. Average annual rainfall of the district is 450 to 500 m. m

2.4 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION:

Ahmednagar District is endowed with three major economic resource viz. Agriculture land, Industries and Forest produce. The district is famous for sugarcane and cotton produce. In addition to ginning pressing and weaving

industries there are small scale industries like utensil-making, pottery, brickmaking, carpentry, tanning, oil pressing etc. in the district

2.5 AGRICULTURE CONDITION:

The present position sugar and dairy industries in the district is having the overall affect on the agro-economic environment. Therefore, it becomes inevitable to make a mention o f agriculture environment o f the district.

In Ahmednagar District there are main three seasons for crop production i.e. Kharif, Rabbi and summer. In Kharif generally cereals (Bajari, Jowar, Paddy etc.). Pulses (Green-gram, black gram etc.). Oil-seeds (Groundnut, Sunflower) crops are cultivated. In Rabbi Jowar, Wheat, Vegetables, horse-gram etc. and in Summer season vegetables, groundnut, sunflower, fodder-crops, maize etc. are cultivated where irrigation facility is available. In Ahmednagar District, Major, Medium & small irrigation projects. Lift irrigation schemes and wells are major sources o f irrigation. In 2006-07 there were 5.97 lakh hectares total area under irrigation i.e. 32.40% o f total area under crop cultivation. In 2006-07, 4.32 lakh hectare area is irrigated out o f which Canal irrigation was for 0.96 lakh hectares and well irrigation was 3.36 lakh hectares.

2.6 CO-OPERATIVES AND CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS:

The Ahmednagar District has developed a network of various Cooperative institutions. There are 18 Cooperative Sugar factories in the district are often described as a sugar bowl o f Maharashtra as it produces nearly 1/3'^^' o f the sugar in the state. There are various types o f Cooperative intuitions in the district. There is Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative (ADCC) Bank having 421 branches in the district. Following table shows the various cooperative institutions.

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CHAPTER III

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

Demographic analysis is the study of a population based on factors such as age, race, and sex. Demographic data refers to socioeconomic information expressed statistically including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates, and more. Governments, corporations, and nongovernment organizations use demographics to learn more about a population's characteristics for many purposes, including policy development and economic market research.

3.1 Population Characteristics:-

The population has many characteristics such as sex-ratio, density, Literacy, education, age structure, economic, occupational structure etc The study of population characteristics reflects the development of that particular area.
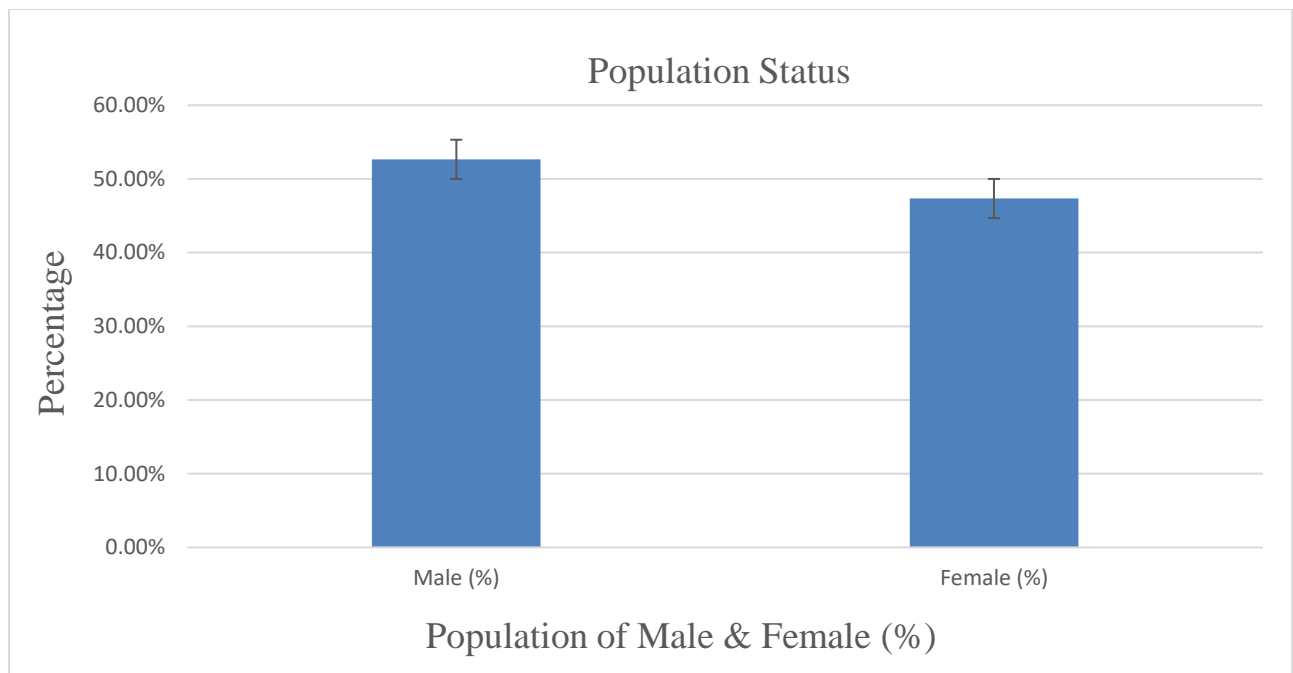
3.2 Population:-

According to census 2011, the total population of Shanishingnapur Village is 8528, male population is 4491, while female population is 4037. The Bar graph shows the proportion of male female population.

Table No.3.1

Male – Female Population

| Total	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)	Sex Ratio
8528	4491	4037	52.66 %	47.34 %	889

Fig 3.1 Population Status

The table 3.1 shows that male population is more than female population. Out of total population, 52.66 % male population, while 47.34 % is female population. This is bad sing if socio-cultural status.

3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE:-

Total distribution of Population Age group wise show the chart

Village	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	Above76
Shanishingnapur	1103	1765	1559	1523	901	771	499	315	92

Fig 3.2 Distribution of Population by Age
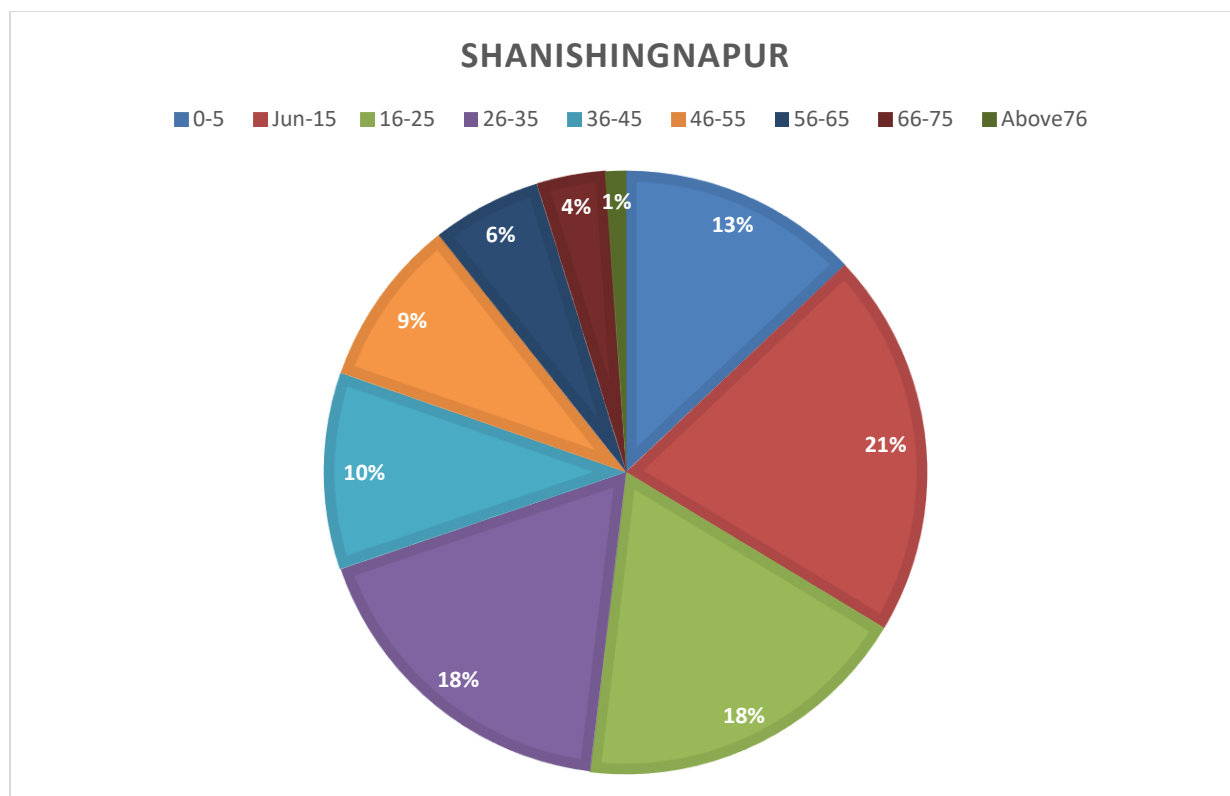
Fig 3.2Distribution Of Population By Age Group

The table 3.2 shows that different age group population is distribution is different. Child group 0-5, cover 13 % population, then 6-15 cover 21 % population in total population. Then 16-25,26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66-75 and above 76 groups are distribute population serial 18%, 18%,10%, 9%, 6%,4%,1% .

Working age group population is more than compere to dependency population. And it is good sign in socio and economical view.
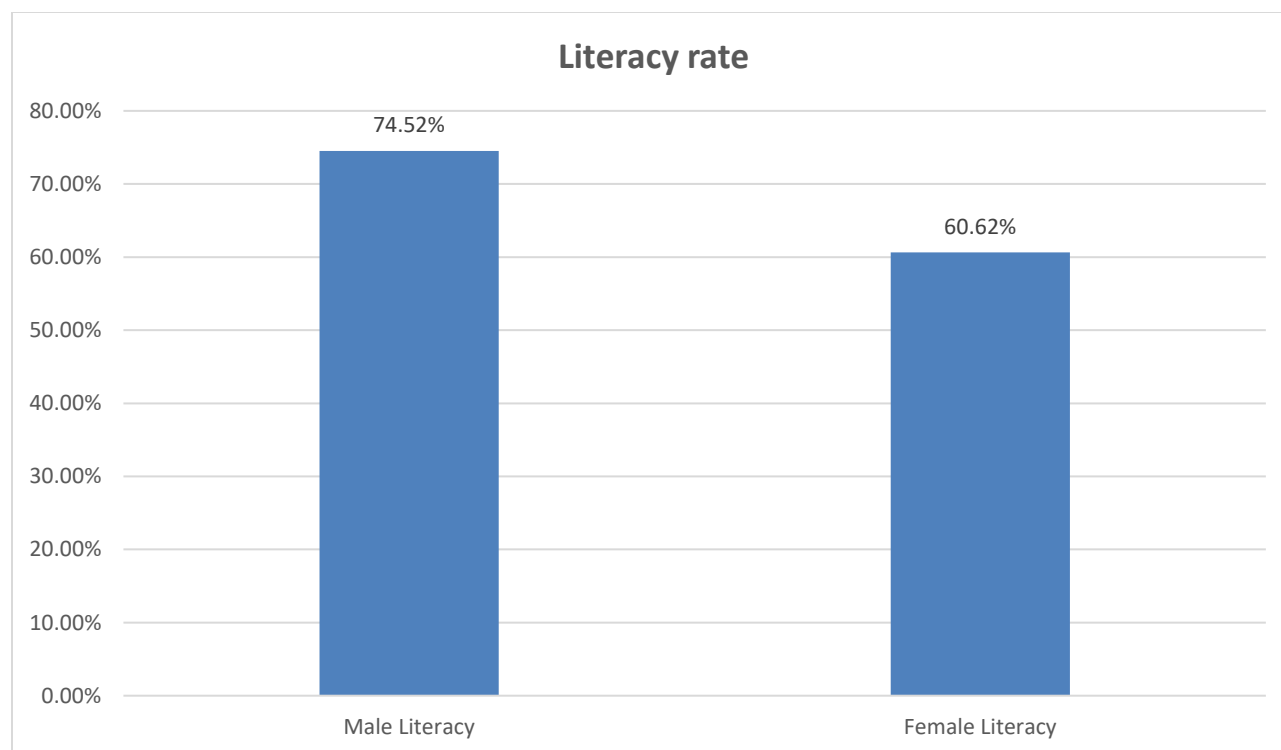
3.4 LITERACY:-

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next though teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of other, but may also be autodidactic. Any experience that has a

formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, of acts may be considered educational.

Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy
67.95%	74.52%	60.62%

Table 3.3 Literacy rate of Shanishingnapur Village

**Fig 3.3 Literacy rate of Shanishingnapur Village**

Education is one of the important factors in the Human Resource development. The Socio Economic development of a particular region is concern with the level of education of that region. In Shanishingnapur 67.95% population littered Male 74.52% and female 60.82% littered.

3.5 CAST STRUCTURE:-

Cast structure is one of important factor of population characteristics. Caste structure reflects socio-cultural condition of that particular region.

OTHER	(SC)	(ST)
82.62 %	10.68 %	6.70 %

Table 3.4 Cast Structure of Shanishingnapur Village

Cast Structure

6.70%

10.68%

82.62%

■ OTHER ■ (SC) ■ (ST)
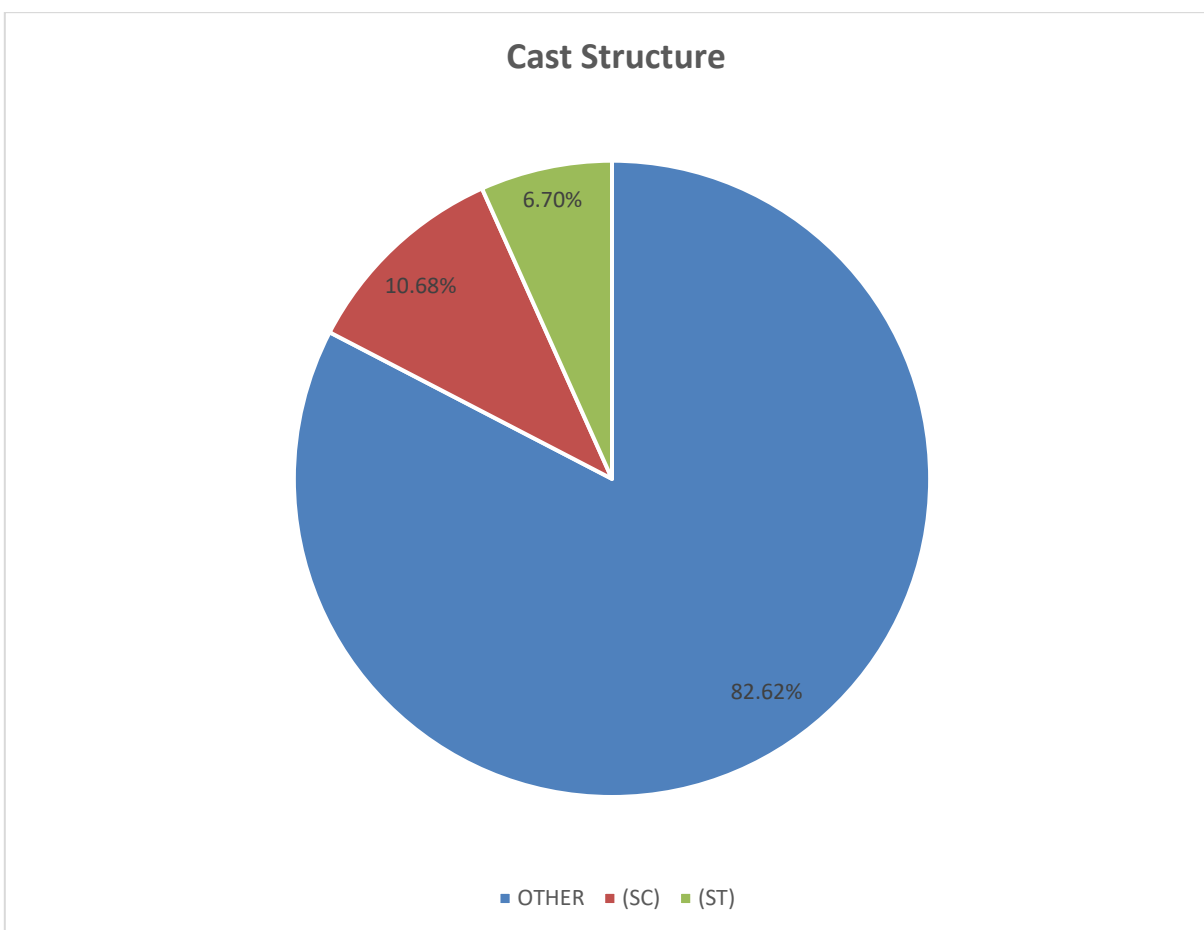
Fig .3.4 Cast Structure

In study area majority families are belongs to open category. About 82.62 % others and ST (10.68%), SC (6.70%) Population.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION:-

According to observation study of Shanishingnapur Village the following conclusion observed. The physiographic condition of study area is suitable for Agriculture. The climatic condition is also suitable for cash crops include Banana, Tomato, Onion, and Sugarcane. The Mula dam main canal is main source irrigation for Agriculture. It will help to raise ground water level. That reflects to increase well irrigation. The farmers are using modern techniques such as Green-house technology, Chemical and organic fertilizer, drip and sprinkler irrigation, tractors, tissue culture etc. The population characteristics of Shanishingnapur clearly shows that the level of socio-cultural development. The sex ratio is the study area is 889, it is less than district and state, and this shows the level of socio-cultural development. The dependency ratio is also less. The percentage of active population is more than dependent population. The literacy rate is also satisfactory to compare district and state.

4.1 OBSERVATION:-

- ➢ The Shanishingnapur Village near to Sonai Village and Aurangabad Pune Highway
- ➢ Most of the Peoples are engaged in agriculture activity.
- ➢ The Primary and secondary education available.
- ➢ Woman self-help group.
- ➢ Shani Temple gives the working opportunities.
- ➢ Modern Agriculture practices.
- ➢ Low Sex ratio (889)

- ➢ Less dependency ratio.
- ➢ Good level of Literacy.
- ➢ Well standard of living.
- ➢ Good road network.
- ➢ Water Supply Scheme is available.

4.2 SUGGESTION:-

- ➢ Efforts should be made to attract more tourists to visit Shani Temple so that tourism can increase.
- ➢ Try to increase Cleanliness.
- ➢ Efforts should be made for the safety to the tourist.

4.3 REFERENCES:-

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